

# EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

---

Vol. 7, No. 17.

OTTAWA, APRIL 29, 1905.

Whole No. 318.

---

## *Parliament Reassembles.*

THE debate on the Autonomy Bill became so tiresome long before its conclusion that even Opposition papers declined to report it. For instance such a prominent Conservative paper as the St. John Sun in its issue of the 18th inst. devoted ten lines of report to the speeches of the day before. In fact it was reported that the Opposition were at long last realizing their mistake with reference to this bill. A well-known Conservative who visited central Ontario during the Easter recess returned to Ottawa and was free to confess that of all the men to see whom was his business only one even mentioned the Autonomy Bill as related to education. But the climax came on Tuesday when the government's candidate in Edmonton, Mr. Frank Oliver, was re-elected by acclamation. It might be said that the new Minister of the Interior would not likely be opposed, but there was the challenge thrown down to the government by the opponents of the education clause coupled with the assertion that the people of the west were being saddled with something to which they were unalterably opposed.

In that case Mr. Oliver could have been successfully opposed in his re-election, but they were unable to find even one man to take the platform against him and the Autonomy Bill! After that it will be a bold man who will say publicly that the people of the new provinces are not fairly represented by the Bill.

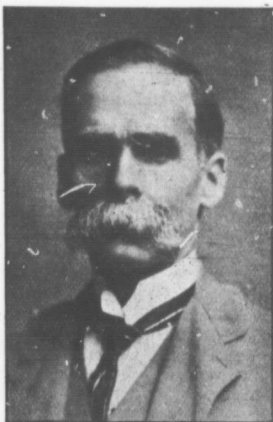
If only three or four hundred people were so opposed to the bill as some of its opponents here and at Toronto profess to believe there would have been, under our system, a candidate for whom they could have voted, and so recorded a protest, but no such opportunity was afforded. If provincial rights were being encroached on, or an obnoxious system of schools established, a way would have been found for an expression of discontent.

When the House assembled on Tuesday after the Easter recess these considerations did not seem to weigh with some of those who took part in the debate, and so the old weary arguments were repeated. Mr. Broder of Dundas Ont., resumed the debate and regretted the introduction into this arena of an issue upon which he him-

self dwelt almost exclusively. If his regret was genuine, he took a curious method of showing it.

The remarkable circumstance of Mr. Oliver's re-election by acclamation punctures the whole bubble of agitation over the school matter. Under our parliamentary system the election of a member of the House upon taking office has a peculiar significance. When the Reform Bill of 1832 was under discussion in the British House of Lords it was proposed by Lord Northampton to insert a clause to render it unnecessary for members of the House of Commons to vacate their seats upon acceptance of office as ministers. Lord Grey, the prime minister, favored the proposal but it was postponed and ultimately dropped. The proposal was revived in the House of Commons in 1834 but met with little favor. Upon the revival of the agitation for reform, by Lord John Russell in 1852 the question was revived, and again in 1854, and Lord John Russell himself made a speech in favor of it but the principle at the root of the law seemed to stick. When in 1866 another Reform Bill was laid upon the table by Mr. Gladstone it contained no clause relieving a member of the necessity of re-election, a principle which has existed since the time of Queen Anne. According to May's Constitutional History this principle has been "resolutely and persistently maintained." That principle is the constitutional right of the electors to declare that a person whom they had lately chosen whilst in an independent position and free to devote his time and attention in their behalf, and who afterwards accepts an office which must require a considerable portion of his time, and also to a certain extent must cripple his independent judgment, should go before his constituents in order to know whether, in these altered circumstances,

they were willing to continue him as their representative. Mr. Oliver was selected by the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as the Minister of the Interior in succession to Mr. Sifton who had resigned because he disagreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's view of clause 16 of the Anatomy Bill, which is the school clause. Mr. Oli-



HON. FRANK OLIVER, M.P.

ver upon appealing to his constituents did so as the direct representative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the policy of the government. His re-election, therefore, by acclamation proves to a demonstration that the people of Western Canada are quite satisfied with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy on the school question. That's what makes the debate now so uninteresting.

EVENTS.



THE CANADIAN BENCH.  
Mr. Justice McMahon.

## EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, 100 N. 3RD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

VOL. 7. APRIL 29, 1905. No. 17

THERE is published in New York a "Directory of Directors," a sort of financial "Who's Who," a list of the men who fill directors' chairs in the railroads, the trust companies, the banks, and in the industrial trusts. This directory is arranged alphabetically, giving the name of the man, and below a list of the corporations in which he is an officer. Most names are followed by one corporation; but a few are followed by a list of banks and trusts and railroads and companies than fill a page or more. The book includes every man of sufficient importance to have a director's voice in any one of the great corporations whose interests centre in Wall Street. To give a list of the score of names that are followed by the greatest number of corporations would be to name the little group of men who actually control, who compose the active, working, moving forces of high finance and industry in the United States. Such a list with the number of directors' seats credited to each, reads as follows:—

Chauncey M. Depew.....	71
W. H. Newman.....	68
W. K. Vanderbilt.....	54
James Stillman.....	52
George J. Gould.....	49
Anthony N. Brady.....	48
E. H. Harriman.....	47
H. McK. Twombly.....	44
Frederick W. Vanderbilt.....	43
E. H. Gary.....	42
The late W. H. Baldwin jr....	41
George F. Baker.....	40
G. V. Rossiter.....	38
August Belmont.....	38
J. P. Morgan.....	33
Samuel Sloan.....	32
D. O. Mills.....	31

THERE will be a total eclipse of the sun next August, and various governments are making preparations for sending scientific expeditions to take observations. It will be visible, among other places, at Labrador, and to that point will go a Canadian party. By erecting the observatory at the Central Experimental Farm and equipping it with a good modern telescope and other scientific apparatus Canada is marking her progress in the ancient science of astronomy.

AFTER showing the Archbishop of Canterbury through Canada and the United States Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has been received in private audience by the Pope. He is showing the world that he is not only rich but also enterprising.

THE problem of securing men to man the large number of new United States warships has confronted the naval authorities for some time, but just now the newspapers are discussing the problem of retaining the men now in the navy. A statement issued by the Bureau of Navigation shows that 3,210 men, or 10.7 per cent of the enlisted force, deserted during the past year. Of the trained fighting force of the navy—the seaman branch—the desertions were 7.97 per cent. The total percentage of desertions, says the bureau, was greatly increased by the number of desertions in the messmen's branch—stewards, cooks and attendants for officers' messes. Of this force the desertions were 23.17 per cent. A man does not have to be a citizen to enlist in the messmen's branch, and the bureau declares that the large number of desertions is due to the number of foreigners in that branch of the service. A few days after this report was made public, it was reported from Pensacola, Fla., that six hundred sailors belonging to Admiral Evans' North Atlantic fleet had deserted. The small pay and rigid discipline of the warship is not attractive to Americans, particularly in a time of peace and general prosperity.

## Influence of Russia's Collapse Upon France as a Great Power.

AT last, the serious press of Europe—in estimating the influence of Russia's collapse upon France. The latter, believed by some German organs to be writhing secretly in the toils of the Dual Alliance, is put, in cartoon fashion, in the position of a fascinating female who has united herself with a bear for the sake of his worldly position, only to find, when complications come, that the bear's liabilities exceed his assets. The bear, it is evident from what the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says, is without that acute sensitiveness to his own shortcomings which is so apt to characterize in similar circumstances the hero of a novel written by an unmarried young lady. Our Berlin contemporary predicts that all the money of foolish France will be borrowed and spent, and that she will be left in the lurch at last:

"The war in the Far East has hitherto taken a course which can be anything but desirable to the French. It is not only that their ally is fundamentally shaken. From the point of view of their own interests her ally is lost to them. The relationship subsisting between the republic and the czarism shows itself more and more in the guise of a leonine pact. All the advantage is on the side of Russia. France has only the burdens and the perils. Why did France strive for such long years to attain an alliance with Russia? Why did she rejoice when for the first time the word 'alliance' was spoken? Why did she have medals struck and distribute swords of honor when this brotherhood in arms was formed. Certainly not for the sake of leave to leap to the side of the great Czar in the far East in the event of his not having Japan alone to fight against. Rather was it hoped to win the help of Rus-

sia in the task of winning back Alsace and Lorraine. The autocrat of all the Russias was to lend the weight of his mighty arm as a means of realizing the longings of the French for revenge. One must be a good neighbor to the neighbor of one's neighbor, according to an old axiom of diplomacy. For that reason much was hoped from the war with two fronts that was yet to be forced upon the Germans, even though the precise date of that war remained uncertain.

"The calculation was foolish for no Czar allows the Cossacks to march anywhere but in the direction of his own interests. But there was great readiness on the Seine to seize the opportunity to miscalculate on this point. It may, likewise, have been supposed that sooner or later some circumstances would arise to make the Czar regard it as his own interest to degrade the German Emperor and King of Prussia once more to the level of Margrave of Brandenburg. All these calculations are done with for some time to come. For by this war in the Far East Russia is being weakened to such an extent, and by its prolongation she is so compromised in the military, economic and financial sense, as to be in no position to undertake a war in Europe, more particularly against a power of the first rank like Germany. . . .

"Hence the alliance with the Czarism has lost for the French, whether they admit it or not, all practical value. They can expect no further benefit from this combination. All the greater is the benefit to Russia. If the British are hindered from coming to the aid of Japan, in the event of severe defeat being inflicted upon her, it will be only on account of the danger lest the French make common cause with the Russians. Upon this the French

would congratulate themselves. The republic has further the doubtful happiness of supplying the Russians with means of continuing the war and of paying the interest on their debts. In this respect, Russia will in the future, make the alliance as productive as it has been in the past. But that the Czar, once the war is at an end and the uprising at home quelled, will give the French the expected equivalent and assist them in the object of which in Gambetta's phrase, they must always think and never speak—that is henceforth out of the question. Even if the Czar were willing, circumstances would be too strong for him. Russia requires a generation to get herself together again and regain her strength."

Nothing of this sort is reflected in the authoritative French press. The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, moderate republican, pronounces the serene confidence in everything Russian. The *Figaro*, Paris, champion of the honor of the French army, manifests a devotion to the Dual Alliance that accords well with the favor it is said to enjoy with the Czar's mother. The *Gauche*, Paris, clerical to the core, and infatuated with the superiority it discerns in the monarchical form of government over all others continues to deem imputation of discontent with Russia as the last foul affront that can be heaped on France. But the *Temps*, Paris, organ of that Minister of Foreign Affairs whose capacity to accommodate himself to any ministerial combination that chances to have the ascendant in the French chamber, was never more conspicuous than under Premier Rouvier, ventures to connect loyalty to Russia with friendship for Great Britain. "Anglo-French friendship," it

says, "which the good sense of the two countries has long deemed to harmonize with their respective interests, appears today as an element in the peace of the world. Governments know it. But newspapers should proclaim it loudly. This view shades off very sympathetically into that of the London Statist, which urges the following considerations upon the ally of Russia:

"The revelation of Russia's unexpected weakness is a serious disadvantage to France. She staked much upon the alliance with Russia, and now she finds her ally much less powerful than she anticipated. On the other hand M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, had, before the revelation was made, taken measures which to a very considerable extent make up to his country for what has happened. Before France entered into the alliance with Russia she was isolated in the world. There was such estrangement between herself and Italy that Italy, through fear of her neighbor beyond the Alps, entered into the Triple Alliance. At the same time there was much friction between this country and France. And the relations between France and Spain were also not satisfactory. Now the entente cordiale has been established between this country and France. An exceedingly good understanding has been established with Italy. And, lastly, France has apparently satisfied Spain in regard to Morocco. Instead then of being isolated in the world, and being more or less estranged from all her neighbors, she is now on excellent terms with every neighbor except Germany. Consequently, the temporary disablement of Russia does not affect her so seriously as at first sight might appear."

## A Second Suez Canal.

IT will surprise many people to learn that there is a project on foot in England to construct a second Suez Canal. Sir Theodore Angier and a number of other great English ship owners and merchants are behind the movement, and it is said that the capital for it has already been assured and the contract undertaken by the Airds, the constructors of the great Nile dam works. Sir Theodore asserts that he is in possession of a concession granted by the old Khedive Ismail before his deposition and after he had sold his founders' shares in the existing canal to England for \$20,000,000. It is further said that as far back as 1883 Mr. Gladstone, when Premier after taking advice from the law officers of the Crown, came to the conclusion that England had no right to "prevent the construction of a second canal if the Egyptian government had granted a concession for the enterprise. It is doubted, however, whether England would take that view of the question today. The British government has made great sacrifices of life and treasure in Egypt largely with the view of securing the unassailable possession of the sole waterway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and it is difficult to believe that she would now tolerate another canal. The motive for the construction of the second canal is to be found in the enormous dues charged by the present canal company, dues which, even with the existing high prices of coal, render it more profitable to send a vessel all the way around the Cape of Good Hope rather than through the Suez Canal. It was agreed by the canal company that when its profits exceeded 25 per cent. on its stock the surplus should be devoted to reducing the rates, which average more than \$3 a ton; but though the profits have exceeded 25 per cent. no such reduction has been granted. The present canal was estimated to cost

\$40,000,000, but it really cost over \$100,000,000 because of graft. Sir John Aird undertakes to build within four years a wider and deeper canal for between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. It will be interesting to see what will become of this unexpected movement.



The German Emperor's latest photo.

## A Japanese Labor Leader on the American Labor Movement.

AS the recognized leader of the labor movement in Japan and the representative of Japanese Socialists at the International Socialist Congress held in Amsterdam last summer, Mr. J. S. Katayama, who is now in America studying social problems, ought to be listened to with particular interest in whatever he has to say with regard to American labor leaders and movements. It cannot be gainsaid this Japanese Socialist declares, that the power of American unions is steadily growing. In his opinion, the increase of wages in the United States has not kept pace with the advance of the cost of living, while 'recurrent strikes' have resulted in nothing but the growing miseries of the working class, despite the apparent growth of the influence of labor unions. Mr. Katayama does not favor the exclusive policy adopted by almost all labor unions, which jealously shut their door against the incoming laborers, whether domestic or foreign. As to the personality of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States he says:—

The American coal miners' union under the leadership of Mr. John Mitchell, does not stand on a common ground with the western coal miners' union, which, guided by the platform of socialism, is more progressive and militant than its assumed ally in the East. Nor is the American Federation of Labor in harmony with the socialistic coal miners in the West. All labor leaders have risen from a class in behalf of which they propose to fight. But when a workingman attains to a position where he holds a commanding scepter at the head of hundreds of thousands of his fellow workingmen, he is no longer a laborer.

His influence becomes so great that even capitalists not infrequently find it impossible not to solicit his favor. His temptation often is such as to make him sacrifice even the purpose and interest for which he had vowed to stand. Presidents Mitchell and Gompers, the Japanese leader asserts, have sometimes "come to a secret understanding with capitalists, ignoring an interest which they are intrusted to represent, under the pretension of expediency resorted to in order to 'harmonize' capital and labor. It is lamentable, indeed, that these gentlemen are contemptuously regarded by the most intelligent class of laborers as tools of the capitalist class."

That trade unionism will never be the redeemer of the workingman, Mr. Katayama believes to be a patent fact. He admits that the organization of laborers is of vital importance so long as the existing social system is in vogue. In the meantime, he does not lose sight of the fact that such an organization is simply a means to an end. Neither is he ignorant of many anomalous effects emanating from trade unions. He says:

The carpenters' union of Chicago is the most powerful of trade unions in American cities. Using this powerful instrumentality, this organization has absolutely denied non-union carpenters an opportunity to work, besides jealously preventing the increase in the number of fellow workmen by ill treating, even ousting new comers from outside. Their fellowship is limited within the narrow circle of their union; outside of it they are extremely selfish and intolerant. Such an exclusive measure is necessary to a greater or lesser de-



gree in order to realise the purpose of trade union, but when it is carried to such an extreme as in the case of the Chicago carpenters' union it cannot but lose the public sympathy, which is essential to the successful movement against the capitalist class.

The writer gives the above instance as simply one of numerous similar cases in the record of American trade unions. The only means to deliver the American workmen from this anomalous situation Mr. Katayama finds is their adoption of a so-

cialistic platform. The serious drawback to the American socialistic movement, he believes, is the lack of competent and adequate leadership. Such a man as Eugene Debs "undaunted and fearless as he is, is still to be recruited from among laborers, who, as a rule, are interested in trade unionism rather than in socialism. Let him speak ill of the platform of the trade union and he will be sure to lose the sympathy of by far the greatest portion of the workmen."

## Is Mr. Chamberlain Beaten?

"IS Mr. Chamberlain beaten?" is the question asked by politicians and journals in England. Since the great Liberal victory the other day in Brighton the answer is certain to be still more emphatic. The following showing in the bye elections is being circulated in the British press to show that Mr Chamberlain has lost all along the line. Previous to the introduction of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Preference and Protection there were fourteen bye-elections; since then there have been thirty-three contests as follows:—

### BEFORE TARIFF REFORM.

(Fourteen Contests.)

Votes gained by Liberals.....	23,668
Average gain at each election.....	1,697
Votes lost by Unionists.....	5,496
Average for each contest.....	391
Seats lost by Unionists	6 out of 14

### SINCE TARIFF REFORM

(Thirty-three contests.)

Votes gained by Liberals.....	38,753
Average for each contest.....	1,056
Votes gained by Unionists.....	976
Average for each contest.....	29
Seats lost by Unionists	11 out of 33.

## The Renascence of Poland.

**P**OLAND, says a writer in the Quarterly Review, is in the midst of a moral and intellectual renascence which keeps the severed kingdom united and fosters the spirit of independence. The reviewer describes the burden of alien rule in Russia and Prussia. In Austria, the Poles are relatively free. Russian rule has of late been slightly ameliorated, owing to the personal action of the Czar, to whom the reviewer pays more than one tribute. No man is now punished for changing his religion, and Nicholas II., (it was reported) lately issued a ukase permitting religious instruction to be given in the Polish language.

The rule in Warsaw is still bad, owing to the activity of General Chertkoff, who has flooded the city with spies. Even the Czar's good intentions are thus brought to naught.

"The Czar, some years back, gave permission for a statue to the great national poet Mickiewicz, to be erected in Warsaw. By order of the police, every street was lined with Cossacks, ready to shoot or cut down the multitudes who came to see it unveiled, should any demonstration take place. After a short speech, the ceremony was performed in the presence of more than twenty thousand people. Not a cry of any sort was uttered: the whole assembly was hushed into deathlike stillness. But we may be sure that they resented the outrage with all the passion of their passionate nature, and that the effect of what the Czar meant as an act of kindness was completely obliterated."

In Prussia the Poles are oppressed without avail. They have increased in numbers 12 per cent. as against a German increase of 3.7. As the Germans buy up landed property in the country they are ousted by the Poles in the towns, and the number of small estates held by the Poles

is increasing largely. The following instance is given of the petty tyranny of Berlin:—

'Letters directed in English or French reach their destination at once; but if the address contains a single word in Polish—e.g. Poznan for Pozen—almost a week's delay must ensue; it has to be translated. Certificates of baptism are refused unless the child's name is given in German. A man who cries out in a tavern "Poland, forever!" is fined "for grossly indecent behaviour."

Poland cares nothing for these things. In Galicia, Austrian Poland, the new generation of nobles and people is national to the backbone. Poland's unity is proved by the fact that in all three divisions there are the same parties. The Conservatives ask for a minimum of freedom, in return for which they promise loyalty to the foreign rulers. The National Democrats also demand a minimum, but they "will be loyal only in so far as it serves the interests of Poland," and they refuse absolutely to surrender the hope of final independence. The party is accused of being unduly national, and of refusing to cooperate with the other races of Slavs which demand liberty. The latest Polish party is that of Dr. Lutoslawski. The party of the Philaretes was founded and is led by the gifted though eccentric Dr. Lutoslawski, known in the philosophical world by his numerous works, written in many languages, including English, as a Platonist of a special type.

The essential character of Polish society is, according to him, free union and harmonious cooperation through mutual love. With hatred he would have nothing to do; he would conquer both Germans and Russians by winning their love for the Poles, their superiors in virtue. His Philaretes

form, though not in the usual sense a secret society—a sort of Polish religion within the Catholic pale. Men and women, calling themselves "Brothers and Sisters," after a public confession of all their lives must swear to give up gambling, drinking, smoking and all immorality. It is only thus, he says that Poland can be regenerated; but the virtues which he teaches will make her so great that her foes of the present hour will fall at her feet; without striking a blow she will regain the independence due to a people of saints. Much in his teaching smacks of the Messianic doctrine of Towianski, who exerted so great an influence over Mickiewicz in his later years. "Lutoslawski's adherents are mostly young students of a extraordinary

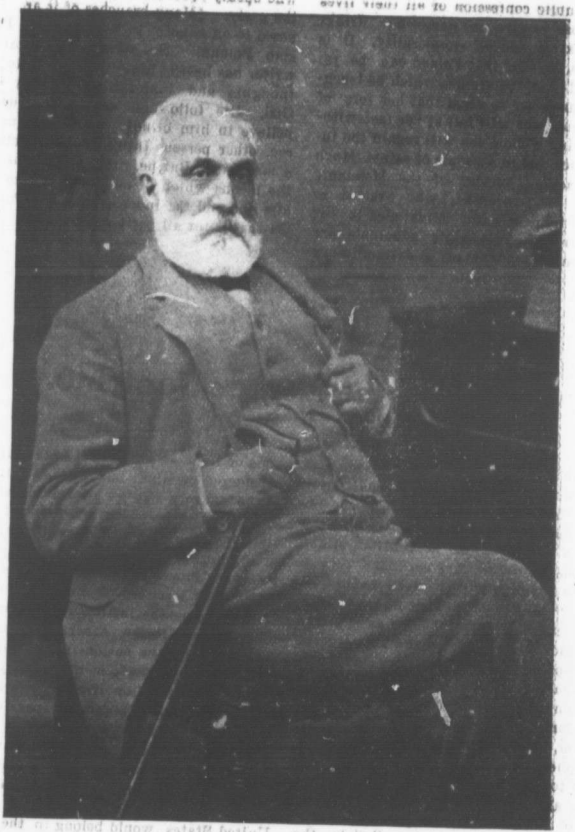
turn of mind, as may well be supposed. As to their number, it cannot be computed on account of the reticence observed; but there are certainly many more than those who openly profess that they belong to the party. Many branches of it are supposed to exist both in Russian and Prussian Poland. He affirms—the present writer has heard of him—that he gets his thoughts and inspirations directly from God. His followers, as a consequence, believe in him blindly; as a consequence, too, other persons think him a heretic or a madman. But, he, too, strange as are the means which he advocates, has for his aim and end the independence of Poland. On that point all parties are agreed.

## Diaz on the Monroe Doctrine.

IT may not be surprising to learn that President Diaz confesses to a partiality for the Monroe Doctrine, when it is remembered that if it had not been for that dogma a descendant of Maximilian might be on the throne of Mexico today. "The Mexican government," he declares (in Collier's), "can not but declare its partiality for a doctrine which condemn as criminal any attack on the part of the monarchies of Europe against the republics of America, against the independent nations of this hemisphere, now all subject to a popular form of government. He thinks, however, that the sister republics of this hemisphere should not leave the United States to defend the doctrine alone—they should all unite and make it "the Doctrine of America." He says:

"But it is not our opinion that to the United States alone, in spite of the immensity of its resources, belongs the obligation of assisting the other republics of this hemisphere against the attacks of Eu-

rope or Asia, if such attacks are still to be considered possible; but for the attainment of the end to which we all aspire, each one of the republics ought, by means of a declaration like that of President Monroe, to proclaim that every attack on the part of a foreign Power, with the view of curtailing the territory or the independence or of altering the institutions of any one of the Republics of America, would be considered by the nation making such a declaration as an attack upon itself, provided that the nation directly attacked or threatened in such manner bespoken the aid of the other nations opportunely. In this manner the Doctrine now called by the name of Monroe would become the Doctrine of America in the fullest sense of the word, and, although originating in the United States, would belong to the International Law of the American Continents. As to the means to reduce this idea to practise, this is not the place or occasion to discuss them."



**SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.**  
Who, in his 88rd year, is still alert and vigorous.

## St. Petersburg's Hope of Ultimate Victory.

**R**USSIA'S monthpieces in the press of Western Europe begin to insist that she is the victim of material misrepresentation on the subject of her attitude to peace. To such lengths has this misrepresentation been carried, we are assured, that the Japanese minister in London was hoaxed lately into supposing that Mr. Witte wanted to negotiate with him for the purpose of ending the war. At least, Mr. Witte authorizes the Paris *Matin* to say that the Japanese Minister in London was hoaxed; but the Japanese Minister himself authorizes the same daily to declare that he was not hoaxed at all, and that he was approached on behalf of Mr. Witte with the object indicated. However the *Matin* is only one of many European newspapers now involved in denials and counter denials on the subject of St. Petersburg's mysterious intentions. Japan's intentions are more clearly defined in London and Paris dailies. She will continue the war "as long as Russia likes," she regards no exchange of views regarding peace as possible unless "Russia takes the initiative," and she is convinced that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose by continuance of the struggle. That this is her real attitude, even Russia's friends in the press of Paris concede. The "unexpected factor"—the Temps so calls it—is Russia's firm faith in ultimate victory over Japan. If Russia cherishes any such hope she will derive encouragement from organs which feel confident that Japan will yet be humbled. One of them recalls that during a certain period in the Boer War Great Britain's prestige declined and her downfall was predicted. It is convinced that

the war "in Eastern Asia will ultimately and must ultimately take the same turn in favor of Russia that the South African War took in favor of England," adding:

"It is certainly to be conceded that the Japanese are foes who, in every respect must be taken far more seriously than in time past the Boers were taken by the English. We think such an outcome of the war to be likely. That (Russia's final triumph) we desire and hope for above all things, not only in the interest of Russia, but in the interest of Europe and of the whole civilized world. Much as has been said and written hitherto regarding the grave danger which final victory for Japan and her establishment as the dominant power in East Asia—that is, as protector and guide of China and of her 400,000,000 inhabitants—would involve for Europe and Europe's most important economic and political interests, we are convinced that all these considerations convey but the faintest idea of the greatness of the peril in store for the white race and its civilization in the event of Japan's obtaining the upper hand. The well known admonition: "People of Europe! defend your holiest possessions!" would then acquire a new significance, far transcending any conception of it hitherto current. Evidence is already to hand that even the United States of North America which, like England let all its sympathies go out to Japan notwithstanding its official neutrality, and deemed its interests served by a triumph of Japan over Russia, is now contemplating with a certain anxiety the risk even to itself arising from an enduring Japanese success in the Far East.

## The Most Greedy Nation.

THE hopelessness and gloom reflected from the pages of the Russian reviews become more intense as the war drags on. Even the jingo feuilletonists cannot remain oblivious of the danger threatening Russia at home and abroad. This is illustrated by an article by Prince Menschikov in a recent number of *Novoye Vremya*, the well known journal of St. Petersburg. Having been compelled to fight, he says:—

"I am convinced that there is no other way for us to achieve peace than by vigorously repelling our enemies. A successful defence on our part would bring the assurance of peace for half a century, as was the case in Germany after the Franco-Prussian War, but should we fail, there will be no limit to the demands of our emboldened enemies. Whoever shall desire it will join in the spoliation of Russia, just as the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French, and the English once despoiled India, and all Europe despoiled Turkey, and is now despoiling China. To yield to Japan now would mean the renunciation of our imperial and national existence. But the people will hardly consent to such suicide. Our generation has scarcely any right to decide this question for Russia, for Russia belongs not only to the present, but also to the past and the future. . . . Let us be strong, then. Let us be thoroughly armed, let us be noble, let us not be deterred by hard work, by the sacrifice of treasure, by the sacrifice of life itself, to uphold Russia.

Russia's defeat, he continues, would be the signal for "great, unending misfortunes." She would be overwhelmed on all sides.

"We shall be wiped off the face of the earth. . . . The dangers threatening Russia are growing to vast proportions, and we cannot but see them and recognize them. It is high time for the nation to realize that the danger is near us. Professor Mendelejev predicts that after this war will come other wars as a natural sequence. We have a comparative abundance of land, our neighbors have a shortage of it, and under such conditions wars break out in obedience to the laws of atmospheric pressure. Japan is the most densely populated, hence she was the first to begin the war. Germany, China, the United States, England—they are our environment exerting their forces with terrible swiftness.

Russia must seek safety in armed resistance, declares this writer. Her powers of resistance gave way at their weakest point—in the Far East—hence "we must strive, with all our might, to hold back the catastrophe, lest it become general.

"Back of Japan there stands with insolently bared teeth the most greedy race in the world—the Anglo-Saxon. England is already covertly waging against us a war that may at any moment break into open flame. She is already dispatching armed fleets to close our channels by force. On land, in Central Asia, England is already approaching our boundaries. Without an open declaration of war (this knightly custom seems to have been abolished), England is conquering Tibet, the buffer state that separated us from India. The partition of China is inevitable. There is no room for doubt that there is approaching the division of Asia and of the entire

world among the peoples who are striving to survive, who are watching eagerly, and are making ready to become the masters of the world . . . England, by acquiring Tibet, will hold the key to India; and by conquering Kukuonon, Alushan and Mongolia, will exercise a direct influence over Trans-Baikal, Turkestan and Manchuria, and will also become the master of the Celestial Empire. Germany and the United States will be given other portions of China; France will thank Providence if Indo-China is left in her possession. Gaining control of almost half of mankind England will have in China and India unlimited material for her armies, and who is then to check her mastery of the world?

Strange as are the above utterances of one of the leading feuilletonists of the *Novoye Vremya*, the most influential newspaper in Russia, read by the court and the Czar himself, they are exceeded by his strictures on what he terms "The New England." Owing to the incorrigible political optimism of the Russians, says he,

We failed to observe the appearance of a new world hostile to us. Quite unexpectedly our friend and well wisher, whom we had saved from grave misfortunes and whose good will we have tried to gain by gifts, the United States, has turned out to be a second England and our universal

enemy. How did that happen? It happened simply as anything else in nature happens. We were constantly lagging behind while America was constantly marching onward. We have become weak, the Americans have become strong. We have become poor they have become rich. Well the favorites of fortune are not fit companions for the unfortunate. Like the weakling in the herd the nation weakened in the family of its neighbors evokes instincts of greed. Weakness is naturally the prey of power. This is law not only in politics but also in nature. Our only inexcusable sin in the eyes of our neighbors is that we do not know how to be strong and the giant nations who have arisen within the last century and are already beginning to push Russia with elbow or foot. There beyond the two oceans is maturing or already matured for us a new England just as hostile and fully as bitter as the old England and it is now our turn to be struck by her. Europe was crowded out of America by the Dingley tariff, the Columbian epoch has ended. The European nations have almost mechanically turned their attention to Asia. Only seven years ago the partition of Asia was decided, clandestinely, but irrevocably. And do you know in what country there was first noted this new phase of history? In this self same America.

EVENTS.



HON. RAYMOND PREFONTAINE, Minister of Marine  
Who opened the Prefontaine Club in Hull Well's day.